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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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With which is incorporated the
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[40-1]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [427]

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XMAS STOCKINGS, TOYS, DOLLS and
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Quality, and will be sold at Cheap Prices.
We beg to invite Ladies and Gentlemen to
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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1909. [1375]

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2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1260]

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VARIOUS SIZES, NEW PATTERNS.

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One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

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JAPANESE OAK LOGS

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SEVERAL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT WOOD.

SUITABLE FOR SHIPYARDS AND BUILDERS.

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THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC 1910.

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The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [934]

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[4165]

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String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
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Electric Lifts to each Floor.
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Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [41341]

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
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"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [444]

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. [1328]

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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (s.s. *Sui* and *Sui*) daily to

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[196] THE MANAGER.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK Co.

have REMOVED from N. 38,

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QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (lately

occupied by Madame Flint).

Hongkong, 20th November, 1909. [1432]

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WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
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LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909. [29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news
columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.All letters for publication should be written on
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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH 1909.

The Self-Government Society of Canton is still actively engaged in fomenting trouble. Its latest effort takes the form of an endeavour to nobble the Provincial Council of Kwangtung which is asked by this mischievous society to consider as a matter of urgent public importance, whether foreigners should be allowed to shoot birds on Sundays! It is not that the inauguration of the new measure of local self-government has revealed the Chinese masses to be Sabbatarian at heart. Sunday happens to be the day when little shooting parties of foreigners are to be seen in the country districts round about the Canton delta, and the suggestion that they should be suppressed has been made to the Provincial Council and also, we believe, to the Imperial Government by this notoriously anti-foreign Self-Government Society of Canton. The agitation was primarily aimed at the Portuguese, of Macao, the Self-Government Society finding it useful as a device for sustaining among the ignorant masses a hostile feeling against Portugal while futile efforts were being made to delimitate the boundaries of the Colony of Macao. Probably the people of Heungshan have been familiar with Sunday parties for upwards of three centuries, and saw no cause in them for alarm until the Self-Government Society recently looking through a powerful magnifying glass discovered that they were hostile foreign armies. Apart altogether from the supremely ridiculous nature of the agitation,

the Council by complying with the behests of the Society would be bringing itself into disrepute by a flagrant disregard of the instructions of the Constitutional Reform Commissioners which were expressly designed to prevent these 'Assemblies' meddling with affairs bearing on the foreign relations of China and usurping the functions of the Imperial Government. The Council has questions of far more importance on hand. We do not observe that any progress has been made yet with the questions which properly come within the province of the Council. When the Assembly was formed proposals were laid before it dealing with (1) the prohibition of gambling; (2) the reform of the police system; (3) the reform of the prisons; (4) elementary and technical education; and (5) changes in the fiscal system aiming at the abolition of the *Sin Hau Kait*, and making the Provincial Treasurer alone responsible for the collection and custody of the revenues. Some of these measures were suggested by the Government and others by private members. It is specially interesting to Hongkong to learn that a member of the Council has recently brought forward a motion dealing with the debased subsidiary coinage of the Canton mint. His proposal is that all the 10-cent coins should be called in and reminted of equal intrinsic value with the Hongkong ten cent coin. Our inquiries go to show that the Hongkong ten-cent coin is far more popular in Canton than the coin of the Chinese mint, because these small coins are weighed rather than counted when paid away in large quantities, and it is therefore to the advantage of the payer that his collections should be in the heavier coin. We have heard it stated, indeed, that Hongkong coin is probably represented by as much as eighty per cent. of the ten-cent coins circulating in Canton. If this is approximately correct, the statement has an interesting bearing on the vexed question as to what amount of Hongkong subsidiary coin would be likely to return to the Colony in the event of the Government deciding to call it in, with the object of issuing a new and distinctive coinage. So long as the coins issued from the Canton mint are of smaller intrinsic value, there would seem to be little likelihood of the Colony being flooded with its own coinage. But this is a degeneration. It will be interesting to learn how the proposal now before the Provincial Council at Canton is finally dealt with, though at the present rate at which the Council is progressing with its business, we may have to wait a very long time for the decision. We have seen the business programmes of several of the Provincial Councils, and it is worthy of note that in nearly every one of them mention is made of proposals dealing with debased coinage. Another matter common to nearly every one is educational reform. Some of the programmes include proposals aiming at a uniform system of weights and measures; the reform of land registration; taxation reform; the improvement of rivers and water courses, and similar subjects. Where the Councils give their serious attention to questions of this character they are likely to justify their existence, but when they fritter away their energies in exciting international jealousies, as the mischievous clique misnamed the Self-Government Society bid the Canton Assembly to do, they will do far more harm than good, and it would be to the advantage of all concerned if His Excellency the Viceroy directed the Council's attention to the instructions issued for their guidance and so prevent the Assembly becoming an object of ridicule when it might indeed become a great power for good in the province.

The German Mall of the 3rd November was delivered in London on the 2nd inst.

The Lord Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the 11 a.m. service at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, to-morrow.

The men in blue are to celebrate Christmas Eve by a dance at the City Hall. They usually make the occasion a very happy one.

Mrs. Eaton, 126 Barker Road, informs the police that on Thursday she lost between Barker Road and Queen's Road a white silk waist belt worth £2.

Seven men charged with being connected with the attack on one of the employees at the Cotton Mill at East Point on Tuesday were brought before the Magistrate yesterday, but were remanded as the victim is in a dying condition.

A theft from a marriage boat at Causeway Bay has been reported to the police. This type of craft has an enclosed superstructure and is used for marriage celebrations among the boat people, being licensed for that purpose. On Wednesday a woman who was sleeping in such a boat was deprived of her gold hair press valued at \$50, and another woman had a hair-pin valued at \$12 stolen.

A typhoon warning was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9:05 a.m. yesterday reading: "Cyclone or Typhoon N. of the Pelew Islands, direction unknown."

The sermon at the morning service at Union Church to-morrow will be preached by Mr. H. A. Kennedy, of the *Times* (London), who is making a short stay in the Colony. Mr. Kennedy is an uncle of Mr. J. Stodart Kennedy, general manager of the Electric Tramway Co.

Two Chinese were at the Magistracy yesterday convicted of having incited a bulldog to attack a small boy, whose arm was badly bitten. Mr. Wood ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of \$25 and \$2 compensation and the second to pay a fine of \$10 and \$2 compensation.

There have been many complaints of late regarding tramps and coolies sleeping on the market stalls. A man who was found sleeping on a pork stall in the Old Western Market was at the Magistracy yesterday fined \$5. He looked like a tramp, but he had \$28 in his possession when arrested by the police.

A fire which practically wiped out the village occurred at Cheong Sha Wan on Thursday night. Two large houses and 16 huts were consumed and over 100 pigs were roasted. The Fire Brigade under Captain Lyons were in attendance and extinguished the flames after considerable destruction had been done.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace took place at the Magistracy yesterday. Mr. J. R. Wood presided and there were present Captain Lyons, Messrs. R. A. Craig and G. A. Woodcock. An application was submitted from Alexandre Kotas for an adjournment for premises at 37, Queen's Road Central, and after it had been considered in private the Press were informed that it had been refused.

The *Ten* (Capt. Osterbridge) on her last passage to Manila ran into a stiff North East monsoon which a necessitated the vessel's changing its course to ease the ship's motion and was responsible for the loss of a lighter towed by the *Ten*, through the parting of the towline. The lighter was consigned at Hongkong to the order of the Quartermaster's Department at Manila.

An appropriation of P250,000 has been made for the dredging of the mouth of the Iloilo river. The contract has been let to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. The river at that point will be dredged to a depth of nine feet and the work is to be completed within nine months. The dredging will enable large steamers to pass in and lie along the east side. This is the first appropriation toward accomplishing that for which an appropriation of P1,250,000 has been asked.

The Siamese are a simple but a most ingenious people. The manager of the Siam Electric Company has just issued a circular letter to the consumers of current, which reads:—"Sir, for the case that your electric light should fail we beg to send you enclosed a postcard, which please send us at when you find your light out. The company will then send you another postcard." To the more exacting Western mind the possibility of supplying the place of the light that fails with a match and "another postcard" would never have occurred.

The Peking correspondent of the *New York Herald* telegraphed as follows:—"China's approval of America's proposal that a second Opium Conference be held at The Hague and that the delegates be empowered to negotiate an international Treaty for the suppression of opium, is regarded as certain. The Weiwei strongly favours the proposal, but the approval of its details by the Boards of Finance and Internal Affairs is necessary for its formal acceptance. The proposed Treaty would provide for the suppression of opium within a prescribed period and the declaration of the drug as contraband. The right of search would be granted by the signatory Powers together with the punishment of illicit traffic as an international offence."

The text of the statement issued by Secretary of State Knox in Washington relative to the mining question in Manchuria is as follows:—"In view of the widespread publicity of the statement that the recent Chinese-Japanese agreement relating to Manchuria created for Chinese and Japanese subjects a monopoly to carry on mining operations along the South Manchuria Railway and the Antang-Mukden Railway which would exclude American nationals from an extensive field of industrial enterprise, inquiry has been made of the two signatory Powers and official assurance has been received from each to the effect that no such exclusive claim to mining rights was intended by the agreement, and that if minerals are found by Americans or others within the designated territory no objection will be made to their working such mines under concessions granted by China; the whole scope and purpose of the agreement being that any operation by Chinese and Japanese subjects of the mines within the territory mentioned should be joint as between themselves. The assurance confirms the conclusion already reached by the Department as a result of its careful study of the agreement."

The Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor to determine the amount of compensation to be paid for the Government resumption of Kowloon Inland Lots 442 and 518 held a formal sitting at the Supreme Court yesterday. His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz presided, and the Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones and Mr. E. G. Sheehan were also present.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins and Harston) appeared for the China Commercial Co., the owners of the lots in question.

The next sitting of the Board was fixed for January 5th.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.][REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]THE DISSOLUTION OF
PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 3rd.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that His Majesty the King approved of the dissolution of Parliament.

AGAINST THE LORDS.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Prime Minister's resolution of remonstrance at the refusal of the House of Lords to pass the financial provisions was adopted in the Commons by 349 votes to 134, amid prolonged cheers and counter cheers.

The House of Commons was crowded and much excited.

Mr. Asquith emphatically condemned the action of the House of Lords as an arrogant usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons, and stated that if the Liberals were returned to power their first act would be to reimpose the taxes and duties provided by the Budget, and to validate past collections. The necessities of the State could only be furnished by borrowing under the Appropriation Act. He hoped that the ultimate irrecoverable loss would not be great, but it was obvious that in the present financial year there would be a large deficit, swollen by the cost of borrowing.

Mr. Balfour declared that the Lords had shown clear, sound sense. It was the Second Chamber's duty to refuse to pass the Bill and it had done its duty fearlessly. He was confident the country would support the action of the House of Lords.

Mr. Asquith, in concluding the debate, said the resolution was a vindication of the first principles of the Constitution, and he asked the House of Commons and the country to declare that the voice of the people was to be found in the elected representatives.

The members of the Chinese Naval Commission were present during the speech.

STRAITS NOTE RESERVE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Bank of England announces that £45,000 has been set aside as a beginning for a note reserve in the Straits Settlements.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

It is expected that the Elections will take place between the 10th and 20th of January.

RESIGNATION OF THE
ITALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned owing to the election of a Committee opposed to finance reform.

THE TEA DUTY.

LONDON, December 3rd.

At a meeting of merchants in the tea trade in London it was decided to continue paying the duty.

INDIA AND OPIUM.

The Government of India have intimated that not more than 12,100 chests of Malwa opium shall be exported during the calendar year 1910. The existing system of exports according to priority will continue for the present, but no duty for exports subsequent to the year 1911 will be received pending further orders.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd December.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS OFFICIAL.
The following is an instance of the kind of men who find their way into the employ of the Provincial Government. Some weeks ago a young police officer named Lo was shot while endeavouring to arrest several robbers. The government was petitioned on behalf of his family and a sum of \$300 was granted as compensation. This sum was handed to an official who received orders to hand it over to the deceased's elder brother. The official, having received the money, refused to part with it in spite of the fact that the rightful owner made many applications. The brother then petitioned the magistrate, and after a long enquiry the magistrate's official was told that he would have to pay over the money or be punished. The money, up to the time of writing, still remains unpaid, and the official still enjoys his position.

NEW COLLEGE.

A new college, called "Chun Ka," has recently been opened for the study of ancient learning. The Warden observed with much sorrow that the number of students was not nearly so great as was expected. He has referred the matter to the Education Commissioner, asking him to appoint as students of the College a hundred of those candidates who were lately unsuccessful in obtaining the second literary degree. The Commissioner has sent a letter to these men urging them to register their names as students.

CONFUCIAN SOCIETY.

The Society for the Propagation of Confucian Doctrine is making great strides in the district. At Fatsan the townsfolk have just formed a branch association, and lectures are to be held weekly to explain the teachings of the Wise Man. A temple, to be situated in the midst of a garden, is also to be erected, and the public are to be invited to make obeisance to the tablets of Confucius which the temple will contain and then enjoy themselves in the garden. The Society is also intending to buy itself in educational matters, and large numbers of persons have given or promised donations in aid of the work.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

The Self-Government Society seems determined not to let the question rest as to whether the foreigner shall or shall not shoot birds on Sundays. The Society is now bombarding the Deliberative Council with appeals to take the matter up, in order, it is stated, to prevent trouble being caused in the future. One would imagine that, considering the grave questions the Deliberative Council have to discuss and the real evils and abuses that are crying aloud for reform, the Self-Government Society might confine its attentions to matters of greater importance.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Many cases of highway robbery have occurred near Tai Sha T'aa lately, and the new Band appears to be a happy hunting-ground for persons of the light-fingered persuasion. Yesterday there was a great commotion near the Tung Kwan Theatre; whistles were blowing violently and a number of police were chasing a man who had been caught in the act of picking a pocket. The rascal dodged in and out of the foot passengers very cleverly, and at last thinking he was secure got into a sampan and endeavoured to cross to Honan. However, he was caught and taken off to the nearest station. These scenes, which are of common occurrence, often illustrate the brutality and callousness which seems inherent in the Chinese nature. A few days ago, while walking on the Band, I observed a great crowd and went to see what it was. In the midst was a poor half-starved wretch who looked at the point of death. One ferocious looking man was holding him fast by the queue, while at least a dozen men near him were kicking and confounding the man without mercy. He had stolen a garment, if the filthy rag I saw can be designated by such a name, and everybody in the vicinity seemed anxious to register a kick at the poor wretch. After beating him for several minutes a constable leisurely appeared and there was a long argument as to the unfortunate man's crime. At length the officer calmly settled the matter by hauling on the poor fellow's queue by main force and kicking him in the middle of the back to make him get up. When he did get up he presented an appearance better imagined than described, and in spite of the fact that he could hardly walk he was forced along the road to the police station. These petty thefts from the person would not be so prevalent if the police force were a body of men deserving of the name. The average Canton policeman is a sight for the gods. On most occasions he strolls leisurely up and down the road smoking a native cigarette. His uniform usually fits where it touches, and sometimes he has boots and sometimes he has none. The Canton policeman loves to be loitered near a fruit-stall, but whether he pays for the fruit he consumes is a doubtful matter. If a row occurs he strolls up and enters into a lengthy argument as to the pros and cons of the case, and when he takes a man to the station he usually grabs him by the queue and uses all the force he can conveniently put out without dislocating the culprit's cervical vertebrae.

RESULTS OF A FIRE.
Some months ago a fire occurred on a lighter loaded with this kerosene. The flaming vessel did damage to property belonging to the French, and an inquiry was held. The Nam Hoi Magistrate ruled that the cause of the fire was lack of care on the part of the man in charge of the lighter, and compensation was ordered to be paid for the damaged property. The Kerosene Oil Guild have taken the matter up, however, and have come to the conclusion that the Magistrate's decision was unjust, and that he has noted in this way in order to please the foreigners. The Self-Government Society and the Chamber of Commerce have been requested to take the matter up, and get the judgment reversed if possible.

QUEER JUSTICE.

Some time ago a man named So was charged with a certain crime and condemned to serve a term of several years' imprisonment. The authorities have again been looking into the case and have discovered that there is no proof of the man having committed the crime. He has, therefore, been discharged from prison, but sent back to his native village, there to be kept under the strict control of the local official. He has been told that if he leaves the village he will have to serve the whole of his formerly imposed sentence.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

First Division.

H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A.
Club Ground, 4 p.m.
Referee, Q.M.S. Barufather, R.E.
Kowloon v. Naval Yard.
Kowloon 4 p.m.
Referee, Sgt. Edward, Buffs.
R.E. v. Buffs.
Military Ground, 4 p.m.
Referee, Gunner Marsh, R.G.A.

Second Division.

Lusitan v. Moslem.
Causeway Bay, 4 p.m.
Referee, Mr. Hamson, Y.M.C.A.
83 Coy. v. B. Coy.
Lyman, 4 p.m.
Referee, Sapper Scarlett, R.E.

We are informed that the Match B.O.C. v. A. Coy. has been cancelled owing to the "boys" being unable to raise a team.

TEAMS (FIRST DIVISION.)

Naval Yard:—Bacon; Berry and Pascoe; Whorwell, Means and Henning; Rooford and Brown; Sullivan; Wilks and Dalziel.
Buffs:—Black; Ruler and Oloke; Daro, Wren and Tempest; Fitzpatrick and Houckham; Taylor; Browster and Barker.
R.E.:—Brown; Beardmore and Morgan; Cully, Barten and Durrant; Jackson and Blackwell; Brown; Taylor and Ormsmond.
Kowloon:—Foules; Van Ginkel and Allen; Morris, Blackburn and Wilkie; Hedley and Weaver; Brown; Wilkie and Mead.
R.G.A.:—Boasley; Orley and West; Walker, Lt. Bagnall and Hewitt; Crump and Ansell; Watts; Nash and Bellis.
H.K.F.C.:—J. Clark; A. Hamilton and J. McCubbin; B. Chapman, R. C. Barlow and W. Ironside; A. Aitchison and J. H. Van Delden; A. Whitmarsh; J. Danby and H. Sayer.

TEAMS (SECOND DIVISION.)

M.R.C.:—Bux; Dyer and Khan; Markar, Mootee and A. Bux; Moosa and C. Markar; Hartam; Ramjahn and Nazarin.
L.R.C.:—L. Cordeiro; Castro and Soares; T. Cordeiro, F. Hyndman and Siqueira; A. Hyndman and Cruz; A. Ribeiro; R. Ribeiro and H. Hyndman.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Police v. H.K.C.C.

Happy Valley, 2 p.m.

Buffs v. Civil Service.

Happy Valley, 2 p.m.

Kowloon v. R.E.

Kowloon, 2.15 p.m.

Craigengower v. Telegraphs.

Happy Valley, 2 p.m.

TEAMS.

Hongkong "A":—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, A. Mackenzie, J. Hall, A. W. Walkinshaw, J. W. Taylor, E. C. Hagen, O. J. Barnes, R. F. Long, D. R. Sweeting, P. Jacks, A. C. Leith.
Civil Service:—H. T. Jackson (Capt.), F. A. Biden, L. E. Brett, E. Bullock, H. Ellis, T. McEwen, A. S. Pile, A. R. Raven, A. R. Sutherland, A. M. Thornhill and R. C. Wiltchall.
Reserves: F. Bacon and C. W. Dawson.
Umpire: W. H. Woolley. Scorer: W. Fincher.
R.E.:—Capt. Addison, Capt. Murray, Power, Keene, Osman, Tavenor, Campion, MacGregor, Harrison, Smith and Malong.
Kowloon:—J. Robinson, W. F. Brower, W. L. Weaver, J. H. Mead, Lt. G. G. Richardson, Lt. Banbury, W. T. Elson, D. J. Mackenzie, J. P. Douglas, E. H. Pond, T. Chae.
C.C.C.:—L. E. Lammert, G. A. Hancock, W. H. Vivesash, L. A. Rose, R. Pestonji, R. A. Carvalho, S. E. Green, S. Battilana, P. Currie, J. D. Norris, and H. Baa.

OTHER CRICKET.

Watsons v. Naval Yard.

Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.

Watson's C. C.: Taylor, Spittles (Capt.), Suter, Harper, Miller, Williams, Spurge H. Rapp, Hay, Craik, and Phillips.
Naval Yard:—Carler, Kell, Cohen, Gill, Adams, Bacon, Carter, Doughton, Lethbridge, Woodward and Coombes.

The game arranged to be played on the H. E. Cricket ground against the "Fleet" this afternoon has had to be postponed. The match the Garrison Team v. Hongkong will not be played today.

DEATH OF MR. A. C. MORE.

Another old Hong Kong resident passed away yesterday at the Peak Hospital in the person of Mr. Andrew Charles More, chief clerk in the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, in which company he had been engaged for many years. Death was due to dysentery. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place yesterday at the Happy Valley. He is survived by a wife and two children who are at home at present and with whom great sympathy is felt. Deceased came to the colony in a sailing ship in the year 1877, when he was 18 years of age, and has been over 30 years in the place.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GUN CLUB.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP will be SHOT OFF on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1909.

Members will be at Home to their Friends, and Ladies will be Welcome.

G. C. MOXON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [1480]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th December, 1909.

In the direction of Chin-lan-shu and Customs Pass, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M. and finishing (if the range is clear) at 1 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1909. [1481]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florio and Eubettino United Companies.)

STEAMSHIP FOR BOMBAY

VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEBRON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MIDWINTER, RANIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENTIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [1482]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 6th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1909. [1483]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

WANTED BOARD AND RESIDENCE with an English family on one of the Higher Levels. Verandah and View of the Harbour not absolutely essential but preferred.

Replies to—

M. G. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. [1476]

NOTICE.

M. JULIUS HELMS has This Day been Authorized to Sign my Firm For Procuration.

A. GOEKE,
Canton, 1st December, 1909. [1478]

E. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS, which should be addressed to the REGISTRAR GENERAL, are invited for the post of CHINESE TRANSLATOR in the Supreme Court. The Salary of the post is \$1,680 a year rising to \$2,040.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1909. [1467]

VICTORIA REGATTA.

FORTY-NINTH MEETING.

TO be held on SATURDAY, 11th Dec., 1909. Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD, COMMODORE H. LYON, R.N., Hon. Sir HENRY MAY, Hon. B. BASIL TAYLOR, &c., etc.

The Committee of the V.R.C. request the pleasure of the Company of the Ladies of Hongkong on SATURDAY, 11th December, at the Recluse on Bay View, kindly lent by Messrs Fenwick & Co.

Miss HUTTON POTTS has kindly consented to present the Prizes at the conclusion of the Meeting.

The Secretary's Launch will leave the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB at 12 Noon, sharp.

Admission to enclosure and stand, \$1. Tickets may be obtained from the Steward, V.R.C.

Band will be in attendance.

Through Train Services every few minutes.

L. L. BRIDGER,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. [1475]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

COMING!

THE MERRYMAKERS

6 NIGHTS ONLY 6

DECEMBER 6TH TO 11TH.

MONDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

TUESDAY, 7TH "

WEDNESDAY, 8TH "

THURSDAY, 9TH "

FRIDAY, 10TH "

SATURDAY, 11TH "

GRAND VAUDEVILLE AND ENTERTAINMENT CO.

A STRONG COMPANY OF

COMEDIANS, SINGERS, AND

DANCOERS.

BOOKING AT S. MOUTRIE & Co.

PRICES AS USUAL:

\$3, \$2 & \$1.

[1454]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [121]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(Netherlands India Commercial Bank.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,375,100 (£1,031,500).

Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.09 (£229,538).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DRAGON BANK, SWISS BANKERIN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4 per cent.

6 do. 3 1/2 do.

3 do. 3 do.

C. WOLDINGH, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [125]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000.

Reserve Fund Yen 1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy, Anping, Fookhow, Keshing, Swatow.

Kobe, Nagasaki, Osaka, Shanghai, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [1362]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000.

RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 4 " "

For 3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [1335]

BANKS

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000.

PAID-UP 650,000.

RESERVE FUND 250,000.

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 12 months 4 per cent.

For 6 " 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 " 2 1/2 per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [123]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000.

RESERVE FUND 15,900,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Dairen, Port Arthur, Antung, Liaoang, Mukden, Filing, Chang Chun.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

" " " 3 1/2 " "

" " " 3 " "

" " " TAKAO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [454]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS—

STERLING £1,500,000 at 2/—£15,000,000.

SILVER \$15,250,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON—Chairman.

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq., Fr. Lieb, Esq., J. W. Bando, Esq., E. Shollin, Esq., E. G. Barrett, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. Siels, Esq., C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER: Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1909. [120]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND £1,575,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

for 6 " 3 1/2 " "

for 3 " 3 " "

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Taingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:

KÖNIGLICHE BERGHAUPTUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK S. BLEICHRODER BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE ROBERT WARSSCHAUER & CO. MENDELSSOHN & CO. M. A. VON KOTTSCHILD & SOHNE JACOB S. H. STERN NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG. SAL. OPPENHEIM, & Co., Köln. BAYERISCHE KÖNIGLICHE UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [124]

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 2 OLD BAILEY. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1909. [1388]

TO LET.

No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shanki-wan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMBER, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very Large Garden.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Offices.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET (new House).

GODOWNS in Dundell Street.

HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—TOS CREST, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [1190]

TO LET.

No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, ONE GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31 Wyndham Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1909. [1654]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in EIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempt you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL, AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

70-1

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.



The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain, Weakness, Paralysis, Stomach, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Haemorrhages, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The Effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy is Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Milder Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Aches with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.
Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

WATSON'S
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
Scotch Whisky
H. Watson & Co. LIMITED.
HONGKONG CHINA & MANILA.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

JAPANESE GARDENS FOR LONDON.

A novel and delightful feature of the Japan-British Exhibition at the White City will be a complete illustration of the Japanese system of gardening, which will be carried out with all the minute exactitude characteristic of our allies, and an area of 91,800 feet has been allotted for the purpose. The gardens will face the visitor as he approaches the Courts of Honour, and he will immediately be able to imagine himself in Japan, the illusion being heightened by a precise reproduction of a Japanese flower bazaar with all its little shops and artistically coloured awnings and many strange productions of Nature modified by art, such as dwarf trees balanced on the tips of their roots, which are almost wholly exposed, and flowers grown in the shapes of animals and other quaint forms. How such "freaks" are obtained is a problem beyond the ingenuity of the British horticulturist, but the Japanese have been highly skilled gardeners from very remote times, and they have found out many secrets. Moreover, they are a nation of artists from the highest to the lowest, and this characteristic in combination with the cumulative horticultural skill of the ages can do more than the patient perseverance of the British gardener, fortified though it may be by scientific lore. The visitor to Japan is at once sensible of the pervading art, which produces harmonies even in the colour of the streets, but he does not at once realise that all this is the outcome of a deal of thought. Similarly he may see a miniature garden beside a little house, but its significance will not occur to him until he is looking at the few square feet of space he will see a vast domain, with distant mountains, cascades, river, rocks, and trees, and perhaps a temple of colour delicately softened by time and weather, for the worship of Buddha or the pursuit of Shintoism, or ancestor-worship. Such gardens are common to the Japanese, and represent a big idea, though carried out on a minute scale. It may be hoped that the Londoners who will have an opportunity of seeing them, so to speak, transplanted bodily to the White City, will give them something more than superficial admiration, and will try to understand their meaning and to appreciate their details, which will be carried out with such minute elaboration that a piece of rock no more than two inches square has been so carefully selected that it may cost the City of Tokyo £50. This city, with the aid of its great gardener Tai Kaven, is making a remarkable contribution to the exhibition, in two very diminutive models of Japanese gardens, the largest being only 12 feet by 7 feet. They will be representations of the Shiba Park in Tokyo, and every detail will be sent from Japan. There will be the twisted trees, the stone lanterns characteristic of Japanese garden decoration, the tiniest rocks, and temples with all their mouldings in accurate detail. These little gardens will undoubtedly prove a triumphant illustration of this peculiar phase of the national genius. There will also be model gardens contributed by various Tokyo nurserymen, so that it will be possible to appreciate the different styles of Japanese gardening, though as no more than a knowledge of perception will be needed on the part of Britons to distinguish the little variations in this diminutive art. A charming idea will be carried out in a display of the cherry-blossom on a miniature scale. The pervading love of beauty in Japan is perhaps better to be understood from the importance that is attached to the blossoming of the cherry than in any other way. The occasion is a national holiday, and the people go out to enjoy a happy day in the quiet contemplation of the flowers of cherry-blossom. Some of the trees that a British bank holiday crowd could obtain refreshment in a similarly peaceable and refining way. Immediately after the display of the cherry-blossom there will be a similar outbreak, though in contrasting hue, on the part of the wistaria. The trees will be in miniature, but it is a notable fact that the blossoms do not form themselves in a degree of smallness proportionate to the tree, being of medium size. In the larger gardens there will be tea houses in which will be shown some of the curious tea ceremonies indulged in by the Japanese women, a very elaborate system of etiquette governing the consumption of tea in the country. It is hoped by the promoters of the exhibition that Japanese residents in London will come in their native costume to give additional colour and character to the occasion. It is intended to teach some English gardeners, who are to be employed in looking after the gardens, some necessary points in Japanese horticulture. We have a good deal to learn from our allies in this particular, and it is not improbable that some of their methods will be adopted in this country as a result of the exhibition.

CANBERRA.

THE PROPOSED COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL.

After many long and vexatious delays, the Australian Prime Minister and the New South Wales Premier have decided that if the proposed Federal territorial boundaries can be agreed upon, Canberra shall be the site of the Federal capital, and an attempt will be made before the close of the present year to induce the Commonwealth and State Parliaments to ratify the decision. Fortunately, despite the endeavours of a section of the Melbourne Press, the question has not been made a party one. It is purely a matter of extent of territory, and the area of New South Wales is so extensive, something like 309,175 square miles, that the State would not miss the thousand square miles asked by the Commonwealth Parliament, with right of access to the sea at Port Jervis, one of the largest and finest harbours in the southern hemisphere. The site of the proposed capital is described as being an ideal one. It forms an area of about three square miles, at elevations of from 1,950 to 2,220 feet above sea level, and bounded by extensive mountain ranges on the east, south, and west. No finer place for the construction of a magnificent city can be imagined. Says a recent visitor: "It contains all that is wanted in the way of physical features, an abundant water supply, and an entire absence of those things which come within the definition of engineering difficulties. A magnificent stretch of undulating country, containing, roughly, a thousand square miles of fringed round with lightly wooded foot-hills and mountains beyond, the latter rising to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, while as a central point to this immense green plain stands Canberra Church, with its pointed spire, which for over sixty years has been a familiar feature of the landscape." It is a most delightful country. The site is intersected by a broad stream, the Molonglo, which is also fed by another, the Queanbeyan, which would enable, if required, an immense ornamental lake to be formed. The water supply would be obtained from a neighbouring river, the Cotter, which gives a mean daily flow of over 52,000,000 gallons, as compared with the Sydney daily supply of 2,400,000 gallons, or, if the whole metropolitan area be included, of 25,000,000 gallons. The river is snow-fed, and the water is of exceptionally good quality. The facilities for sewerage, leave nothing to be desired, there being ample space for biological treatment at a

distance from the city, the farm being hidden by an intervening hill. The site is readily accessible from Yass, on the line connecting Sydney with Melbourne, hence the term "Yass-Canberra." There were several other sites largely favoured, but none possessing the numerous advantages enjoyed by Canberra. The district has a population of about 4,000 and the soil is wonderfully fertile. Should the question of the acceptance of the site become settled, as appears likely to be the case, it is understood that the Federal Government will invite from all parts of the world competitive plans for laying out the city, substantial prizes being awarded the successful competitors. Of course, the Federal Government will undertake only the construction of the public buildings and ornamental works, but all edifices erected by private enterprises will be subject to any regulations made in accordance with the accepted plans. The general idea is that the new city shall be one of the finest in the world, with wide boulevards and streets, broad open spaces, well lighted, and possessing the best systems of water supply and sewerage. It is a grand scheme, and will involve an enormous expenditure, but it would result in making Canberra the Paris of the Southern Hemisphere.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

IN THE PARIS THEATRES.

The stage may be said to hold the mirror not only up to Nature but to Fashion. In a double sense it is the mould of fashion; its influence on that uncertain quantity is immense. In Vienna, Paris, New York, Berlin, and London, the stage is the chief organ for sartorial suggestion; it is more impressive than the best fashion-sketch, and reaches a wider public. An enterprising dressmaker who wishes to launch a new idea, unless she can be sure of doing so through a client who leads the fashion, searches round for a modern play to dress, and puts her art before the public in that way. But those who follow the suggestions thus given must remember that stage dress has much the same relation to everyday clothes as scenery-painting has to pictures. The effects are broader, and arrived at by very broad methods. It is never safe to follow a stage gown in its entirety, but the general meaning of it may be diluted and adapted with a little individual taste.

SOME FRENCH THEATRE GOWNS.

At one of the Paris theatres a leading actress is wearing a new kind of tunic, over a gown of plain satin. Short in front, falling from a high draped belt, it is much longer at the back, its individuality consisting in a number of flat pleats at either side of the back and front, facing towards the sides. The tunic is edged with a very wide band of silver guipure in an Irish crochet design, this again being bordered with a band of black velvet two inches wide, with a narrower edging of the silver lace. The lace is sewn straight across the group of pleats, holding them in place. This is a decided innovation, for we are accustomed to pleats which fall free at the lower ends.

GUMMIES AND SLEEVES.

Above the velvet and lace which are swathed closely to form a belt-bodice, the dress is filled up to half height with folds of white chiffon. The shoulders are of white chiffon, full and gathered up into a butterfly bow just below the shoulders. On nearly all the smartest frocks of to-day the top of the dress, whether the gown be long or short, is made of gauze or net of black or white, and is practically forming a gümme, which is, however, seldom worn detachable by Frenchwomen, owing to the difficulty of making it go "just so" and without a wrinkle, in the perfect fashion which alone satisfies them. The full sleeves in evening dress are new, or rather, like so many new things, are a revival.

EMBROIDERIES AGAIN.

At the Athénée there are some lovely gowns, mostly weighted with embroidery of the most sumptuous kind. One silk gown, with a voile tunic, has lace and embroidery mingled in a wide band about fifteen inches deep, continuing right round the skirt, and veiled at the back by a flowing breadth of the wide forming a short train. The bodices of the lace and embroidery also has very novel sleeves. A piece of double-width chiffon is pleated in under a shoulder-length of lace, forming a kind of bag, from the front of which the bodice arm emerges. When the hand is dropped by the side, the sleeve looks something like a hood.

MIXED STYLES.

At the same theatre Mlle. d'Arthigny wears a curious evening gown of satin which is primed at the back, and open in front over a petticoat of satin partly veiled with a tunic-panel of heavily embroidered net. The folds of the overdress at either side are held in at the top by an embroidered waistband, at the bottom by a deep band of embroidered net, only continuing to the side seam, the whole of the back being perfectly plain satin.

THE ART OF BEING MAJESTIC. But the sensation of the play, sartorially, is Mlle. Gauthier's gown. It is a plain princess dress of satin, veiled with a long sheer shorter tulle in a darker shade, about six inches shorter than the satin gown, and forming a train of the same length at the back as the under-dress. Round the bodice under the arms, down the front, in a sweeping line from just above the knees in front to below them at the back, and round the waist are bands of embroidery, done in gold and silver, with great bosses of jewels at frequent intervals, and gleaming intricacies of smaller stones between them. The tunic is edged for a depth of many inches with a more scattered design in the same work, bordered with a kind of band of precious stones and metals. Shoulder bands of this broad cross a little upper bodice of gold lace, and a jewelled make, matching the embroidery on the dress, encircles the neck and takes its head in its mouth in a kind of blaze of jewels in the middle of the bodice. The gold lace forms tiny sleeves hanging slightly away from the arm.

FURS AND LACE.

Lace coats, our outer wraps during the summer, are not to be neglected during the winter, and some Frenchwomen are wearing them over quite dark gowns, sometimes even black. Over a black silk voile gown, patterned with black lace, and having yoke and cuffs of creamy lace, goes a magnificent coat of Irish crochet in pale cream-colour. It is made to fit the figure closely, and has no fullness at the back, being even drawn in slightly at the bottom, which is about a foot from the ground. All round it is edged with ermine, and the sleeves are also edged with ermine. By the way, these sleeves, and those of the dress beneath, are short, like quite a large number on smart gowns. It is very soon to look for a revival of a fashion so recently discarded as elbow sleeves, and yet there are no uncertain indications that such a return may be expected. If so, the price of gloves, which has been soaring like a skyrocket for two years, will wing its way into the empyrean till it is absolutely out of sight, especially as very long gloves, worn wrinkled on the arm, are correct even with sleeves which well turn the elbow.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Roy, B.N., Yangtze.
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Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Tickell, West River.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze.
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Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Commander Stevenson, Hongkong.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANRU, British str., 1,259, J. B. Harris, 28th Nov.—Shanghai, 26th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BOURBON, French str., 997, Le Bail, 13th Nov.—Saigon 6th Nov., Rice—Man Fat. CASTOR, British str., 863, Pithie, 29th Nov.—Langkat 19th November, Kerosene—Geo. McElin.

CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,203, Rees Lewis, 22nd November—Wuhu 17th November, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIHILI, British str., 1,143, Lindberg, 1st Dec.—Newchwang 23rd and Chidoo 26th Nov., General and Beans—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINKIANG, British str., 1,229, W. W. Kay, 23rd Nov.—Daly 23rd Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Suruga, 28th Nov.—Swatow 27th Nov., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAIGO MARU, Japanese str., 846, H. Moramaya, 1st Dec.—Tamsui and Swatow 30th Nov., Tea and Sundries—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,052, J. Day, 26th Nov.—Bangkok 17th Nov., General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,082, E. Beetham, 19th November—Vancouver 23rd Oct., Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

ESKDALE, British str., 1,946, G. W. Dust, 19th Nov.—Mojji 12th Nov., Coal—Doddwell & Co.

FOOKSANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 30th Nov.—Mojji 25th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FBI, Norwegian str., 860, C. Wagle, 2nd Dec.—Haiphong 29th Nov., Rice—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,362, Hodgins, 1st December—Swatow 30th Nov., Tea and General—Douglas, Laiprak & Co.

HANGCHOW, British str., 999, G. Mawley, 1st December—Shanghai 27th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

HANOI, French str., 550, J. Pannier, 1st Dec.—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and Quang Chow Wan 26th Nov., General—A. R. 2nd.

HILARY, German str., 1,276, R. Hatje, 25th Nov.—Chefoo 19th November, General—Sander, Wisler & Co.

IMAKA, German str., 1,450, W. Vogeler, 26th Nov.—Pulo Laut 14th November, Sugar—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

KANCHOV, British str., 1,234, Monkman, 10th Nov.—Chefoo 5th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, N. Uddan, 27th November—Newchwang 18th Nov., General—Order.

KWANGSE, British str., 1,228, H. A. Harde, 30th Nov.—Wakamatsu 24th Nov., Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

KWEIYANG, British str., 1,012, Dowson, 26th Nov.—Chefoo 20th, Wei-hai-wei 21st and Taichang 22nd Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

LABRETE, British str., 1,340, Frampton, 25th Nov.—Saigon 20th November, General—Chinese.

LIAN, British str., 1,352, C. G. Williams, 1st Dec.—Shanghai 28th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

LOCKYUN, German str., 1,020, W. Taubert, 1st December—Bangkok 22nd Nov., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MEEPOO, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur, 1st Dec.—Shanghai 28th Nov., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

MOYORI MARU, Japanese str., 2,735, J. C. Richards, 2nd Dec.—Kobe and Moji 27th Nov.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NANCHANG, British str., 1,062, Spink, 1st Dec.—Newchwang 23rd and Chefoo 26th Nov., Beans and General—Butterfield & Swire.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,452, A. G. Stevens, 29th Nov.—San Francisco 2nd Nov., Mails and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

PROMINENT, Norwegian str., 745, Christiansen, 25th Nov.—Amoy 23rd Nov., Ballast—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

RAJABUHI, German str., 1,119, H. Bremer, 23rd November—Bangkok 18th Nov., Wood and Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SHIMIZU MARU, Japanese str., 2,478, S. Iwami, 24th Nov.—Moji 18th November, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SHINANO MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 28th Nov.—Seattle 26th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SHINKOKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,697, K. Seki, 1st December—Moji 26th November, Coal—Ataka.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 1st Dec.—Haiphong 23rd, Pakhoi 23th and Hoihow 29th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,994, I. Pakai, 28th Nov.—Daly 22nd Nov., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TILLIWOON, Dutch str., 3,061, A. Pander, 30th Nov.—Moji 26th Nov., Coal and General—Java-China-Japan Lin.

VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, Thor Eekert, 1st Dec.—Haiphong 27th and Hoihow 29th Nov., Rice and General—Waller & Co.

YATHING, British str., 1,424, B. Houghton, 1st Dec.—Wulu and Chinkiang 27th Nov., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YAWARA MARU, Jap. str., 4,360, K. Sakuma, 13th November—Moji Japan 6th Nov., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ZAFIRO, British str., 1,629, R. Rodger, 29th November—Manila 27th Nov., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

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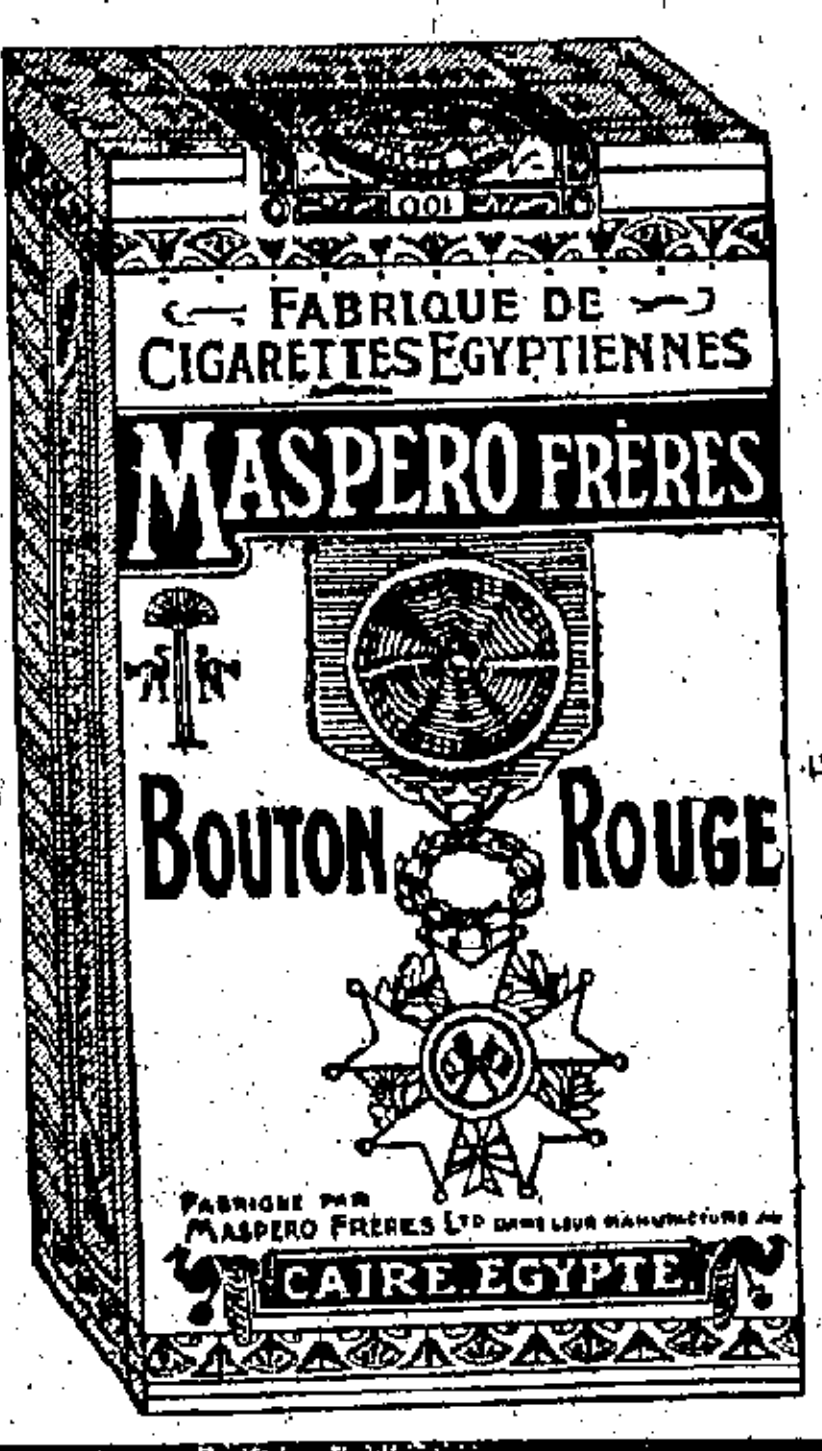
The Cigarettes of Distinction Bouton Rouge and Felucca



A LUXURY TO THE MAN OF TASTE.

IN 50'S & 100'S HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$2.80 AND \$4.20 PER 100 FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

November 26th, 1909.
The Prices are given in Dollars and Cents.

BURMESE MARKET.

Meat Lung Pa Yak—Beef, sirloin and round, each 20
Ngaun Yok—Corned Beef, each 20
Shiu Ngaun Yok—Roast Beef, each 20
Ngaun Yok—Breast of Beef, each 15
Tong Yok—Beef for soup, each 20
Ngaun Yok Pa—Beef Steak, each 20
Ngaun Yok Ching—Sausages, each 16
Ngaun Yok—Bull's Brains, each 16
Ngaun Lok—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb. 30
Ngaun Lok—Bull's Tongue, fresh, each 50

Ham Ngaun Lok—corned, each 20
Ngaun Lok—Bull's Kidney, each 15
Ngaun Lok—Bull's Heart, each 15
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